ſummation thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be otherwiſe. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſect.* 4.

3. Death; end of life.

Ghoſt, unlaid, forbear thee!
Nothing ill come near thee!
Quiet *conſummation* have,
And renowned be thy grave! *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

CONSU'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*conſumptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conſuming; waſte; deſtruction.

In commodities the value riſes as its quantity is leſs and vent greater, which depends upon its being preferred in its *conſumption*. *Locke.*

Etna and Veſuvius have ſent forth flames for this two or three thouſand years, yet the mountains themſelves have not ſuffered any conſiderable diminution or *conſumption*; but are, at this day, the higheſt mountains in thoſe countries. *Wodw.*

2. The ſtate of waſting or periſhing.

3. [In phyſick.] A waſte of muſcular fleſh. It is frequently attended with a hectick fever, and is divided by phyſicians into ſeveral kinds, according to the variety of its cauſes. *Quincy.*

Conſumptions ſow
In hollow bones of man. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

The ſtoppage of women's courſes, if not ſuddenly looked to, ſets them into a *conſumption*, dropſy, or other diſeaſe. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CONSU'MPTIVE. *adj.* [from *conſume.*]

1. Deſtructive; waſting; exhauſting; having the quality of conſuming.

A long *conſumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than diſable France. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

2. Diſeaſed with a conſumption.

Nothing taints ſound lungs ſooner than inſpiring the breath of *conſumptive* lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The lean, *conſumptive* wench, with coughs decay'd,
Is call'd a pretty, tight, and ſlender maid. *Dryden.*

By an exact regimen a *conſumptive* perſon may hold out for years. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONSU'MPTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſumptive.*] A tendency to a conſumption.

CONSU'TILE. *adj.* [*conſutilis*, Latin.] That is ſewed or ſtitched together. *Dict.*

To CONTA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Latin.] To floor with boards.

CONTABULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*contabulatio*, Latin.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CO'NTACT. *n. ſ.* [*contactus*, Latin.] Touch; cloſe union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platoniſts hold, that the ſpirit of the lover doth paſs into the ſpirits of the perſon loved, which cauſeth the deſire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of *contact* and conjunction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 944.

When the light fell ſo obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it ſeemed in that place of *contact* to be wholly tranſmitted. *Newton's Opt.*

The air, by its immediate *contact*, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONTA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*contactus*, Latin.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at ſome diſtance, and deſtructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 7.

CONTA'GION. *n. ſ.* [*contagio*, Latin.]

1. The emiſſion from body to body by which diſeaſes are communicated.

If we two be one, and thou play falſe,
I do digeſt the poiſon of thy fleſh,
Being ſtrumpeted by thy *contagion*. *Shakeſ. Com. of Errours.*

In infection and *contagion* from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body paſſive; but yet is, by the ſtrength and good diſpoſition thereof, repulſed. *Bacon.*

2. Infection; propagation of miſchief, or diſeaſe.

Nor will the goodneſs of intention excuſe the ſcandal and *contagion* of example. *King Charles.*

Down fell they,
And the dire hiſs renew'd, and the dire form
Catch'd by *contagion*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 544.

3. Peſtilence; venomous emanations.

Will he ſteal out of his wholſome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night? *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

CONTA'GIOUS. *adj.* [from *contagio*, Latin.] Infectious; caught by approach; poiſonous; peſtilential.

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholly night,
From their miſty jaws
Breathe foul, *contagious* darkneſs in the air. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

We ſicken ſoon from her *contagious* care,
Grieve for her ſorrows, groan for her deſpair. *Prior.*

CONTA'GIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contagious.*] The quality of being contagious.

To CONTA'IN. *v. a.* [*continco*, Latin.]

1. To hold as a veſſel.

2. To compriſe; as a writing.

There are many other things which Jeſus did, the which, if they ſhould be written every one, I ſuppoſe that even the world itſelf could not *contain* the books that ſhould be written. *John*, xxi. 25.

Wherefore alſo it is *contained* in the ſcripture. 1 *Pet.* ii. 6.

3. To reſtrain; to with-hold; to keep within bounds.

All men ſhould be *contained* in duty ever after, without the terrour of warlike forces. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I tell you, ſirs,
If you ſhould ſmile, he grows impatient.——
—Fear not, my lord, we can *contain* ourſelves. *Shakeſp.*

To CONTA'IN. *v. n.* To live in continence.

I felt the ardour of my paſſion increaſe, 'till I could no longer *contain*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CONTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *contain.*] Poſſible to be contained.

The air, *containable* within the cavity of the coliſpile, amounted to eleven grains. *Boyle.*

To CONTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by baſe mixture.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with baſe bribes? *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

A baſe pander holds the chamber-door,
Whilſt by a ſlave, no gentler than a dog,
His faireſt daughter is *contaminated*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Do it not with poiſon; ſtrangle her in her bed,
Even in the bed ſhe hath *contaminated*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

I quickly ſhed
Some of his baſtard-blood; and, in diſgrace,
Beſpoke him thus: *contaminated*, baſe,
And miſbegotten blood I ſpill of thine. *Shak. Hen.* VI. *p.* i.

Though it be neceſſitated, by its relation to fleſh, to a terreſtrial converſe; yet 'tis like the ſun, without *contaminating* its beams. *Glanv. Apol.*

He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and *contaminates* the honour thereof as much as in him lies. *Aylliffe's Parergon.*

CONTA'MINATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Polluted; defiled.

What if this body, confecrate to thee,
By ruffian luſt ſhould be *contaminate*? *Shak. Com. of Err.*

CONTAMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *contaminate.*] Pollution; defilement.

CONTE'MERATED. *adj.* [*contemeratus*, Latin.] Violated; polluted. *Dict.*

To CONTE'MN. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Latin.] To deſpiſe; to ſcorn; to ſlight; to diſregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be *contemned*,
Than ſtill *contemned* and flattered. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Pygmalion then the Tyrian ſceptre ſway'd;
One who *contemn'd* divine and human laws,
Then ſtrife enſu'd. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid.*

CONTE'MNER. *n. ſ.* [from *contemn.*] One that contemns; a deſpiſer; a ſcorner.

He counſels him to perſecute innovators of worſhip, not only as *contemners* of the gods, but diſturbers of the ſtate. *South.*

To CONTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*contempero*, Latin.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing ſomething of oppoſite qualities.

The leaves qualify and *temper* the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moiſture. *Ray on the Creation.*

CONTE'MPERAMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *contempero*, Latin.] The degree of any quality.

There is nearly an equal *temperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hotteſt part of the atmoſphere. *Derh.*

To CONTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [from *contemper.*] To diminiſh any quality by ſomething contrary; to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moiſten and *contemperate* the air, but refreſh and humectate the earth. *Brown.*

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and *contemperating* the humours. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CONTEMPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *contemperate.*]

1. The act of diminiſhing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.

The uſe of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the *contemperation* of fervour in the heart. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the *contemperations* of their natural humours, than there is in their phantaſies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To CONTE'MPLATE. *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat.] To conſider with continued attention; to ſtudy; to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great deſire to know. *Watts.*

To CONTE'MPLATE. *v. n.* To muſe; to think ſtudiouſly with long attention.

So many hours muſt I take my reſt;
So many hours muſt I *contemplate*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Sapor had an heaven of glaſs, which he trod upon, *contemplating* over the ſame as if he had been Jupiter. *Peacham.*

How can I conſider what belongs to myſelf, when I have been ſo long *contemplating* on you. *Dryd. Juv. Preface.*

CONTEMPLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *contemplate.*]

1. Meditation; ſtudious thought on any ſubject; continued attention.

How now, what ſerious *contemplation* are you in? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for ſome time actually in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exerciſe of the ſoul, employed in attention to ſacred things.

I have breathed a ſecret vow,
To live in prayer and *contemplation*,
Only attended by Neriſſa here. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

3. The faculty of ſtudy; oppoſed to the power of action.

There are two functions, *contemplation* and practice, according to that general diviſion of objects; ſome of which entertain our ſpeculation, others employ our actions. *South.*

CONTE'MPLATIVE. *adj.* [from *contemplate.*]

1. Given to thought or ſtudy; ſtudious; thoughtful.

Fixt and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books. *Denham.*

2. Employed in ſtudy; dedicated to ſtudy.

I am no courtier, nor verſed in ſtate affairs: my life hath rather been *contemplative* than active. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Contemplative men may be without the pleaſure of diſcovering the ſecrets of ſtate, and men of action are commonly without the pleaſure of tracing the ſecrets of divine art. *Grew's Coſmol.*

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exerciſe the *contemplative* faculty of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

CONTE'MPLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *contemplative.*] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

CONTEMPLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One employed in ſtudy; an enquirer after knowledge; a ſtudent.

In the Perſian tongue the word *magus* imports as much as a *contemplator* of divine and heavenly ſcience. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

The Platonick *contemplators* reject both theſe deſcriptions, founded upon parts and colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*contemporain*, French.]

1. Living in the ſame age; coetaneous.

Albert Durer was *contemporary* to Lucas. *Dryd. Dufreſney.*

2. Born at the ſame time.

A grove born with him ſelf he ſees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*

3. Exiſting at the ſame point of time.

It is impoſſible to make the ideas of yeſterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the ſame; or bring ages paſt and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *n. ſ.* One who lives at the ſame time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have atchiev'd;
Nor are your foil'd *contemporaries* griev'd. *Dryden.*

As he has been favourable to me, he will hear of his kindneſs from our *contemporaries*; for we are fallen into an age illiterate, cenſorious, and detracting. *Dryd. Juv. Preface.*

The active part of mankind, as they do moſt for the good of their *contemporaries*, very deſervedly gain the greateſt ſhare in their applauſes. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 40.

To CONTE'MPORISE. *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] To make contemporary; to place in the ſame age.

The indifferency of their exiſtences *contemporiſed* into our actions, admits a farther conſideration.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. *c.* 11.

CONTE'MPT. *n. ſ.* [*contemptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of deſpiſing others; ſlight regard; ſcorn.

It was neither in *contempt* nor pride that I did not bow. *Eſth.*

The ſhame of being miſerable,
Expoſes men to ſcorn and baſe *contempt*,
Even from their neareſt friends. *Denham.*

There is no action in the behaviour of one man towards another, of which human nature is more impatient than of *contempt*; it being a thing made up of theſe two ingredients, an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uſeleſſneſs and inability, and a ſpiteful endeavour to engage the reſt of the world in the ſame belief and ſlight eſteem of him. *South's Sermons.*

His friend ſmil'd ſcornful, and with proud *contempt*
Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The ſtate of being deſpiſed; vileneſs.

The place was like to come unto *contempt*. 2 *Mac.* iii. 18.

CONTE'MPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contempt.*]

1. Worthy of contempt; deſerving ſcorn.

No man truly knows himſelf, but he groweth daily more *contemptible* in his own eyes. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

From no one vice exempt,
And moſt *contemptible* to ſhun contempt. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. Deſpiſed; ſcorned; neglected.

There is not ſo *contemptible* a plant or animal that does not confound the moſt enlarged underſtanding. *Locke.*

3. Scornful; apt to deſpiſe. This is no proper uſe.

If ſhe ſhould make tender of her love, 'tis very poſſible he'll ſcorn it; for the man hath a *contemptible* ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contemptible.*] The ſtate of being contemptible; the ſtate of being deſpiſed; meanneſs; vileneſs; baſeneſs; cheapneſs.

Who, by a ſteddy practice of virtue, comes to diſcern the *contemptibleneſs* of thoſe baits wherewith he allures us. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTE'MPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *contemptible.*] Meanly; in a manner deſerving contempt.

Know'ſt thou not
Their language, and their ways? They alſo know,
And reaſon not *contemptibly*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

CONTE'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [from *contempt.*] Scornful; apt to deſpiſe; uſing words or actions of contempt; inſolent.

To neglect God all our lives, and know that we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend him, caſting our hopes on the peace which we truſt to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious preſumption, and even a *contemptuous* laughing to ſcorn and deriding of God, his laws and precepts. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Some much averſe I found, and wond'rous harſh,
Contemptuous, proud, ſet on revenge and ſpite. *Milt. Agon.*

Rome, the proudeſt part of the heathen world, entertained the moſt *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Atterbury.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contemptuous.*] With ſcorn; with deſpite; ſcornfully; deſpitefully.

I throw my name againſt the bruiſing ſtone,
Trampling *contemptuouſly* on thy diadem. *Shakeſpeare.*

The apoſtles and moſt eminent Chriſtians were poor, and uſed *contemptuouſly*. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated *contemptuouſly* in age; and the baſer his enemies, the more intolerable the affront. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 14. *Moral.*

A wiſe man would not ſpeak *contemptuouſly* of a prince, though out of his dominions. *Tillotſon.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contemptuous.*] Diſpoſition to contempt; inſolence. *Dict.*

To CONTE'ND. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtrive; to ſtruggle in oppoſition.

Hector's forehead ſpit forth blood
At Grecian ſwords *contending*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

When he reads
Thy perſonal venture in the rebels flight,
His wonders and his praiſes do *contend*
Which ſhould be thine or his. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Death and nature do *contend* about them,
Whether they live or die. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Diſtreſs not the Moabites, neither *contend* with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land. *Deutr.* ii. 9.

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

3. It has *for* before the ground or cauſe of contention.

You ſit above, and ſee vain men below
Contend for what you only can beſtow. *Dryden.*

The queſtion which our author would *contend for*, if he did not forget it, is what perſons have a right to be obeyed. *Locke.*

4. Sometimes *about*.

He will find that many things he fiercely *contended about* were trivial. *Decay of Piety.*

5. It has *with* before the opponent.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds *contend with* growing light. *Sh. H.* VI.

If we conſider him as our maker, we cannot *contend with* him. *Temple.*

6. Sometimes *againſt*.

In ambitious ſtrength I did
Contend againſt thy valour. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To diſpute any thing; to conteſt.

Their airy limbs in ſports they exerciſe,
And on the green *contend* the wreſtler's prize. *Dryd. Æneid.*

A time of war at length will come,
When Carthage ſhall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryd.*

Thus low we lie,
Shut from this day and that *contended* ſky. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT. *n. ſ.* [from *contend.*] Antagoniſt; opponent; champion; combatant.

In all notable changes and revolutions the *contendents* have been ſtill made a prey to the third party. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 15.

CONTE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *contend.*] Combatant; champion.

The *contenders* for it, look upon it as an undeniable truth. *Locke.*

Thoſe diſputes often ariſe in good earneſt, where the two *contenders* do really believe the different propoſitions which they ſupport. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i. *c.* 10.

CONTE'NT. *adj.* [*contentus*, Latin.]

1. Satisfied ſo as not to repine; eaſy, though not highly pleaſed.

Born to the ſpacious empire of the Nine,
One wou'd have thought ſhe ſhou'd have been *content*,
To manage well that mighty government. *Dryden.*

Who is *content*, is happy. *Locke.*

A man is perfectly *content* with the ſtate he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneaſineſs. *Locke.*

Foe to loud praiſe, and friend to learned eaſe,
Content with ſcience in the vale of peace. *Pope's Epiſtles.*